The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1871. NO. 232.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who is able and willing to make himself useful in a store; can speak German; has reference. Apply a week. Address WORK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, by trade a printer, of 6 years, and have been for several years employed in the principal establishments of this city; can furnish the best of references; will work cheap for a few days, and then, if not satisfactory, will leave. Address, for 3 days, stating time of business, LAMBERT, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man 19 years of age who is a good penman and not afraid to work. Address THOS. QUARRY, 481 Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A GOOD man to learn a business in leather. Reference given and required. Address ALEXANDER, Cordova, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cutter in a custom boot and shoe store. Address SALESMAN, Cordova, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 20 years of age, who is a good penman and can attend to work. Address THOS. QUARRY, 481 Clinton-st.

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FOREIGN.

The Revolution in Paris.

Violent Outbreak in the Place Vendome.

Thirty Persons Shot Down by the Nationals.

Reported Assassination of General Raphael.

Conflagrations Occupied by the Insurgents.

The Assembly Adopts a Dignified Proclamation to the Parisians.

M. Thiers Government Rapidly Regaining the Confidence of the People.

Co-operation with the Germans Hinted At in Case Paris Holds Out.

Reported Victory of Cabrai over the Forces at Bacs.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, March 23.—In the National Assembly to-day, an active report was made from the committee on the bill providing for the election of municipality in Paris.

Jules Favre read a letter from Count Von Bismarck, who says reports in Paris do not indicate rejection of the convention entered into with German Commander, which forbids any demonstration of the Paris forts occupied by the Germans. Count Von Bismarck claims the treaty, within twenty-four hours of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace, the fire of the forts will be treated as an enemy, and, if there be any more resistance in violation of the preliminaries of peace, the fire of the forts will be resumed on the city. Favre stated to the assembly that he had replied to Count Von Bismarck that the declaration of Paris was a surprise to the government, but would be suppressed. It was delay in its suppression, it was because government was still hopeful of avoiding conflict. The government had no means of stopping the telegraph, but would ask its release. Count of Arcos demonstrates through it is passed.

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The proclamation to the people of France, signed by the Assembly and issued by President Thiers yesterday, after reviewing the situation, says as follows:

"Frenchmen, reprobate the movement. Do not fear our weakness. We are your sole representative, and shall maintain your trust and make no opposition with the guilty."

QUIET AT LYONS.

Tranquility exist at Lyons, but apprehensions have been entertained that the Socialists would attempt a revolt on the Assembly. The proclamation is received.

FRENCH PRISONERS IN SWITZERLAND.

By order of the Swiss Council the soldiers of the French army interned in Switzerland, who are provided with railway tickets, or money for their use, are permitted to return to France.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTED.

The government has requested the General Schubert Paris, and the thousand may be represented.

DISMISSION OF CHIEFS.

General Cremer has been summoned to appear, if he will be tried for disobedience of orders.

LATER FROM THE INSURGENT DISTRICTS.

PARIS, March 23.—10, p. m.—There has been no other bloodshed since 4 o'clock. The armed insurgents have been reinforced. The city is gloomy and the quarters is intense. The National, under orders of the Central Republican Committee, have occupied Fort Vincennes unopposed, and the Revolutionary will there at noon to-day to oppose.

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M. THIERS GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, March 23.—The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 450 to 200, declared directly to the Tuileries. The effect of this declaration on the financial and commercial affairs of Paris will be immediate. Bankers and merchants say they are not disposed to do more than is absolutely necessary in the face of such a declaration. It is understood that the Treasury Department that extreme measures are likely to be adopted by the government, which will produce sudden and violent fluctuations in the markets for gold and foreign exchange. The uncertainty in regard to the future course of the gold and foreign exchange markets is the chief cause of the commercial depression.

PARIS, March 23.—If the price of gold is going to be raised down to 100, or under, by the action of the Treasury Department, no one proposes to make any contracts until the effect of this decline is seen. In this paralyzing the legitimate trade of the country they say that Mr. Boutwell is doing more to the injury of the credit of the government than the fear of assassination.

PARIS, March 23.—The National Guards, on duty on the hill Montmartre, have been disbanded. Paris will be treated as an enemy, and, if there be any more resistance in violation of the preliminaries of peace, the fire of the forts will be resumed on the city. Favre stated to the assembly that he had replied to Count Von Bismarck that the declaration of Paris was a surprise to the government, but would be suppressed. It was delay in its suppression, it was because government was still hopeful of avoiding conflict. The government had no means of stopping the telegraph, but would ask its release. Count of Arcos demonstrates through it is passed.

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MAYOR EXPELLED.

Deputy Cluseret has deserted the locality of Montmartre and been expelled from the office Mayor.

REBEL HEADQUARTERS.

General Clement has installed himself at the Ministry of War.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

The Journal Officiel announces appointments the resignation of Lefflo as General of the Nationals. Valentine has been appointed Delegate Minister of War, and Vaughier Delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GENERAL CHANZY

is still held prisoner by the insurgents. The cause is unknown.

A MAYOR REINSTATED.

LONDON, March 24.—The National Guards, on duty on the hill Montmartre, have

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FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1871.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

A feeling of depression has, within a few weeks, settled upon most of those who desire the success of the Republican party in the next Presidential campaign. The hope that such success can be attained through the renomination of Presidnt Grant is, at present, well nigh abandoned. If the President had never committed an error, these facts would still be the salient ones of the present political situation. It is quite immaterial whether the growing dislike of the President's course is well or ill-grounded, selfish or patriotic, with fault or the fault of his friends, or even of his enemies. The only question worth asking is, has the President raised issues and excited animosities which will overthrow him? If so, must the Republican party fall with him, or can it successfully transfer its standard to another, in time to enter into the next election with cohesion and the assurance of success? Will the Republican party now, as on other heretofore, find its battle fairly won, by the fact that the Democratic party can still out-blunder it?

We feel quite certain that that political party will win in the next campaign which shall afford the majority of the people the most assurance that it will give the country business prosperity. For five years past the Republican policy has been identified with the rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and, consequently, with high taxes. While the last national platform called only for the diminution of the rates of interest, the actual administration of the government has tended to raise rates of interest by converting the whole people into borrowers. Mr. Wells estimates our aggregate State and national taxation at $900,000,000, which is about one-fifth the aggregate earnings of the industry of our whole people. To take one day's wages out of five from all the avails of labor in the country is not the way to attract votes. The Republican leaders in Congress for five years past have had ample time to give us specie payments, low taxes, and prosperous times. They have preferred to cultivate a monopolized system of banking, a stagnant and irredeemable currency, high taxes, and dull, hard times. For three years our farmers have been raising crops against a falling market, so that those who were the least enterprising came off with the least losses, while many of them are worse off than they were three years ago. Very many of them are mortgaging their land or future industry for the means to live the year through and pay their taxes. During the war they were leaders to the government. Now they can not endure the government's grinding demands.

We have endeavored from the first to impress upon President Grant's administration a different policy, and we have signally failed. As a consequence the Republican party must enter the next Presidential campaign under the heaviest of all loads, the responsibility for errors and long-persevered-in blunders. It is not to Mr. Boutwell may indeed be monthly exhibits of the rate at which he is paying the public debt, the tax-payers know that money employed in producing taxes far more than the rate of interest on the national debt. They know also, that for every dollar of the national debt we have paid off, we have had to borrow two dollars from foreign capitalists by exporting our bonds. As overtaxation develops its results, we find that our supply of bonds for exportation is about exhausted, that we must henceforth produce the exports which are to pay for our imports, and an annual drain of $60,000,000 besides for interest to foreign bondholders.

Compared with this state of facts, San Domingo, the Alabama claims, and the displacement of Mr. Sumner are all of minor consequence. The safety of the Republican party now depends upon its retrieving with the next two years the legislative and financial mistakes which are paralyzing the business prosperity of the country; upon its selection of a signalous, high-toned, genuine statesman as its standard-bearer in the next campaign; and upon the public's forgiving and forgetting which will be developed by the Democratic leaders the moment they enter upon the struggle. It is not for us to point out what those blunders will be, as we seldom offer advice to our opponents until it is asked for. Still, they may safely be counted upon as forming a very large share of the capital of the Republican party. In this respect Democracy has seldom failed us, and we look for its further developments with confidence and hope.

THE OHIO MOVEMENT.

The Ohio movement against the Republican Government, and the organization of a central association in that city, with branches extending to all parts of the State, is significant. It is headed by Judge Stanley Matthews and other leading Republicans from Cincinnati, from the start, assumes proportions of the most promising character. This organization is made up exclusively of Republicans, who propose to remain Republicans, and who look to the Republican party as the safest and most certain agent to restore the country to its former prosperity, to correct existing evils, abolish abuses, and re-establish the national credit.

They have adopted a declaration of principles which, in their judgment, "should be adopted by the Republican party." These views and principles may be briefly stated thus:

1. The immediate discontinuance of all political disfranchisement, as inconsistent with a proper regard for Republican principles.

2. That to defray the expenses of the government and the interest on the national debt, a portion of the public revenue should be collected from duties on imports, but such duties should be imposed for revenue and for no other purpose.

3. The speedy establishment of a civil service system, excluding the theory and practice of making political success a test and rewarding honesty and fitness a test for office.

4. That an irredeemable currency is an evil, dangerous to the well-being of the country, and steps should be taken by the Republican party for a gradual but certain return to specie payments.

These are mere plain propositions, and by no means new to the country. They are familiar to the members of the Republican party, and are, as a whole, approved by two-thirds of the party. They are questions by which the National Republican Convention will have almost no action, but which the next convention will be compelled to consider. The war closed six years ago. During the intervening six years the Republican party has successfully battled with political enemies, the unfriendliness and political inferiority of four millions of Southern citizens. Having successfully done this, having placed in the hands of every man his ballot, and secured to all devotion and reverence for legal objection to his using it, it is a striking inconsistency which perpetuates the disfranchisement of a small class of white citizens in each State. From every intelligent Republican of the South there comes an earnest appeal for the repeal of disfranchisement, and we presume but hope that there will go up from the next Republican Convention a strong declaration in favor of that policy.

The second proposition to be found in these principles is one for peace only. Upon the subject we know there has been a wide difference of opinion, mainly whether belonging to the Republican party. Under the terrible exigencies of the war, there was in 1861, an adoption of the rates of taxes and under the pressure of necessity the framers of the Constitution of the war, there was built up a component and complex system of taxation unprecedented in any country at any time and under any circumstances. When the war closed, in 1865, this system of taxation was left wholly undisturbed, and stripped of its enormities and outrages, but the monopolists who had created the system controlled the legislation of Congress. It is true that taxation has been reduced since then, but in every case the taxation repealed have been those which produced revenue, and not those which were imposed for the personal profit of the privileged classes. When it is remembered that, for every dollar received into the Treasury from duties on imports there are two or three other dollars collected of the people and paid over to the protected classes, we have the extraordinary spectacle of the government engaged in a partnership with private capitalists, under which the government receives only 25 or 30 per cent of the whole tax for the use of its power. So long as other questions exist to the existence of the nation required the attention of the Republican party, it could afford to ignore this question of taxation. But the time has been when there must be a policy one way or the other declared. It is no use to tell the people that the Ku-Klux are busy in Georgia and South Carolina, assassinating negroes, nursing their wrath and shooting negroes, when the government has its Ku-Klux at the South taking one-fourth of the proceeds of every man's labor and giving it to chartered monopolists.

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party. Under the terrible exigencies of the war, there was in 1861, an adoption of the rates of taxes and under the pressure of necessity the framers of the Constitution of the war, there was built up a component and complex system of taxation unprecedented in any country at any time and under any circumstances. When the war closed, in 1865, this system of taxation was left wholly undisturbed, and stripped of its enormities and outrages, but the monopolists who had created the system controlled the legislation of Congress. It is true that taxation has been reduced since then, but in every case the taxation repealed have been those which produced revenue, and not those which were imposed for the personal profit of the privileged classes. When it is remembered that, for every dollar received into the Treasury from duties on imports there are two or three other dollars collected of the people and paid over to the protected classes, we have the extraordinary spectacle of the government engaged in a partnership with private capitalists, under which the government receives only 25 or 30 per cent of the whole tax for the use of its power. So long as other questions exist to the existence of the nation required the attention of the Republican party, it could afford to ignore this question of taxation. But the time has been when there must be a policy one way or the other declared. It is no use to tell the people that the Ku-Klux are busy in Georgia and South Carolina, assassinating negroes, nursing their wrath and shooting negroes, when the government has its Ku-Klux at the South taking one-fourth of the proceeds of every man's labor and giving it to chartered monopolists.

The leading Republicans of this Ohio association see the necessity for action by the Republican party on this subject. They propose, in advance of the Presidential campaign, that the Republicans within their own organization shall consider, agree upon, and declare a distinct opinion, privileges and benefits contained in it 1861, and will existing, shall cease and determine now, and that, hereafter, the party that made freedom national, that established political equality, that gave to every man the right to proceeds of his own labor, shall now declare that taxation shall be reduced to the sum necessary to meet the national expenditures, pay the interest on the debt, maintain the credit, and preserve the credit of the State, and consequently, that all taxes which consume the substance of the people, without producing revenue, shall be repealed. That is but the logical sequence of the broad principles of freedom, right, justice, and equality upon which the Republican party came into power. Mr. Wells estimates our aggregate State and national taxation at $900,000,000, which is about one-fifth the aggregate earnings of the industry of our whole people. To take one day's wages out of five from all the avails of labor in the country is not the way to attract votes. The Republican leaders in Congress for five years past have had ample time to give us specie payments, low taxes, and prosperous times. They have preferred to cultivate a monopolized system of banking, a stagnant and irredeemable currency, high taxes, and dull, hard times. For three years our farmers have been raising crops against a falling market, so that those who were the least enterprising came off with the least losses, while many of them are worse off than they were three years ago. Very many of them are mortgaging their land or future industry for the means to live the year through and pay their taxes. During the war they were leaders to the government. Now they can not endure the government's grinding demands.

We have endeavored from the first to impress upon President Grant's administration a different policy, and we have signally failed. As a consequence the Republican party must enter the next Presidential campaign under the heaviest of all loads, the responsibility for errors and long-persevered-in blunders. It is not to Mr. Boutwell may indeed be monthly exhibits of the rate at which he is paying the public debt, the tax-payers know that money employed in producing taxes far more than the rate of interest on the national debt. They know also, that for every dollar of the national debt we have paid off, we have had to borrow two dollars from foreign capitalists by exporting our bonds. As overtaxation develops its results, we find that our supply of bonds for exportation is about exhausted, that we must henceforth produce the exports which are to pay for our imports, and an annual drain of $60,000,000 besides for interest to foreign bondholders.

Compared with this state of facts, San Domingo, the Alabama claims, and the displacement of Mr. Sumner are all of minor consequence. The safety of the Republican party now depends upon its retrieving with the next two years the legislative and financial mistakes which are paralyzing the business prosperity of the country; upon its selection of a signalous, high-toned, genuine statesman as its standard-bearer in the next campaign; and upon the public's forgiving and forgetting which will be developed by the Democratic leaders the moment they enter upon the struggle. It is not for us to point out what those blunders will be, as we seldom offer advice to our opponents until it is asked for. Still, they may safely be counted upon as forming a very large share of the capital of the Republican party. In this respect Democracy has seldom failed us, and we look for its further developments with confidence and hope.

THE SAME MOVEMENT.

The Ohio movement against the Republican Government, and the organization of a central association in that city, with branches extending to all parts of the State, is significant. It is headed by Judge Stanley Matthews and other leading Republicans from Cincinnati, from the start, assumes proportions of the most promising character. This organization is made up exclusively of Republicans, who propose to remain Republicans, and who look to the Republican party as the safest and most certain agent to restore the country to its former prosperity, to correct existing evils, abolish abuses, and re-establish the national credit.

They have adopted a declaration of principles which, in their judgment, "should be adopted by the Republican party." These views and principles may be briefly stated thus:

1. The immediate discontinuance of all political disfranchisement, as inconsistent with a proper regard for Republican principles.

2. That to defray the expenses of the government and the interest on the national debt, a portion of the public revenue should be collected from duties on imports, but such duties should be imposed for revenue and for no other purpose.

3. The speedy establishment of a civil service system, excluding the theory and practice of making political success a test and rewarding honesty and fitness a test for office.

4. That an irredeemable currency is an evil, dangerous to the well-being of the country, and steps should be taken by the Republican party for a gradual but certain return to specie payments.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

These bonds are secured, first, by a first Mortgage on the Railroad from Lake Superior to the Red River of the North, and more than Twenty-five Thousand Acres of the best Farming Lands in the United States, to each mile of Road.

Second, by the Net Earnings of the Road, which, from the present business, are already more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds.

Third, by the Sinking Fund, which is pledged for the redemption of the bonds at maturity.

Fourth, by the entire Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $10,000,000, which is deposited with the Trustees for the security of the bonds.

Fifth, by the Guarantee of the Company, which is backed by the Capital Stock, Land Grant, Net Earnings, and Franchises of the Company.

The Company have already completed and in operation 300 miles of the road, and have contracted for the completion of 100 miles more by the first of July next.

The Company have also contracted for the completion of the entire road to the Red River of the North by the first of January, 1872.

The Company will issue bonds only as the road is completed and in operation, and not in advance of the completion of the road.

The Company will issue bonds only to the amount of $20,000 per mile, while the actual cost of the road will be over $30,000 per mile.

The Company will issue bonds only to the amount of 80 per cent of the value of the road, as fixed by the Government Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

The Senate Passes the Quincy Bond Bill Over the Governor's Veto.

Passage of the Bill Regulating the Jurisdiction of Cook County Justices.

Majority and Minority Reports on the Penitentiary Question.

The Bells Bill Veto Sustained by the Wisconsin Assembly.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 23.—AMONG the candidates for the position of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, to-day, is H. Monson, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, who has petitions of greater length than weight. Henry Howland is also among the applicants for one of these important positions. The Governor is not committed to have both any promises as yet.

THE DUPAGE COUNTY BILL.

The Senate Committee has agreed to report the DuPage County bill without any change, recommending it, and let the contesting suit fall out in the Senate.

THE EMINENT DOMAIN BILL.

When the Senate met, the rules were suspended, and the Eminent Domain bill, necessary for the passage of which a two-thirds vote was required, action one-sixth is urgently demanded from all parts of the State, was taken up, read a second time, and made the special order for Tuesday.

THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE

was not able to report back the Horse Railroad bill, but certainly will not keep it in their hands beyond Tuesday.

THE QUINCY BILL PASSED.

At 10 o'clock the veto of the Quincy bill was taken up, after a petition had been read signed by 2,000 of the citizens of Quincy praying for the passage of the bill.

Senator Underwood said that having voted for the Quincy clause in the convention, and for the Quincy bill, it was only consistent with his action now to act upon with the Governor's constitution. He wished him to feel that he was not in the exercise of the veto power. He thought there was error with reference to the point of the Governor with reference to the constitutionality of the bill. All such scrutiny these had been absolutely prohibited as to the future, but they intended to show all authority for the passage of the bill. The question of jurisdiction was settled by the decision, even though not so authorized. In the Stevens Article they had no say about the authority to issue bonds, as long as no amount of more than 8 per cent, and there provision was made to save embarrassment. He had been made. Quincy was the third case—a question of jurisdiction that the Supreme Court without prior express authority of law, and a proviso in the schedule gave the Legislature power to do certain things in action according to the Missouri Railroad. A further provision, that no part of the Indebtedness should be paid by the State. The question as to the validity of the subscription to the Missouri Bonds, the Constitution of 1848, was left by the new constitution to the Legislature. It was the first point made by the Governor. Our State Supreme Court had decided that municipal subscriptions might be made to railroads running through a county. This was a well-settled doctrine, that a subscription of a road running through a county was valid. It was to pay for the road. Senator Underwood then read the opinion of Judge Davis, and had decided that for a corporation to pay bonuses for aiders to serve in the United States Army, was a corporation purpose. The Supreme Court had decided that subscriptions to the Kentucky Road were valid. This was a case of the kind since it was for the benefit of the city. The Governor had differed, but he thought the matter had been well threshed out, except by Governor Reynolds, who had held that the Supreme Court had changed its mind in Missouri. But the Supreme Court had a unanimous bench, and terms and bridges and lines on the charter, and the Governor had signed the bill. Senator Underwood then read from the Governor's message, and he thought that by appointing the road, helped itself more than by appointing the road to the county's interest. In New York, it had been decided that the bonds to the Canal roads were binding. It could not, then, be held that the Legislature had not the power to pass the bill.

Senator Cullom said the Governor, because the benefit of the law of this was given them, and the whole of the whole of the law, and the whole of the whole of the whole of